

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PATAPSCO

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

ELLICOTT'S MILLS,

NEAR

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

1848-9.

WITH CATALOGUE, TERMS, ETC.

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For the Year ending August 2d, 1849.

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" ELECTA L. HUMPHREY,		
" ELIZABETH GIBBS,		
" SUSANNAH ROHBOCK,		

PROF. WM. E. AIKEN, M. D. *Lecturer on the Physical Sciences.*

" LOUIS F. LEVIS, (*Graduate of the University of France,*)
Teacher of the French and other Modern Languages.

" T. STRATFORD DAMER, (*of the Royal Academy, London,*)
Teacher of Vocal Music and the Guitar.

" CHARLES BALDWIN, *Teacher of the Harp, Organ, and Piano.*

" EDWARD THORBECK, *Teacher of the Piano.*

" P. C. HOLSTE, *Teacher of Drawing, Painting in Water Colours, and Oil Painting.*

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MRS. MARGARET WARD,	} Domestic Superintendents.
MISS NANCY S. HUNTER,	

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Graduates of Patapsco Institute.

MARY TOLLEY DORSEY,	<i>Md.</i>	} <i>October, 1842.</i>
VICTORINE S. GREEN,	<i>Va.</i>	
SUSAN E. JAKES,	<i>N. J.</i>	
MARY S. LAWRENCE,	<i>Md.</i>	
HARRIET A. MCPHERSON,	"	
FRANCES J. GUYON,	<i>N. J.</i>	<i>April, 1843.</i>
MARY J. ALLEN,	<i>Va.</i>	} <i>October, 1843.</i>
MARY E. GABLE,	<i>Md.</i>	
SARAH S. TUTHILL,	<i>Mass.</i>	} <i>April, 1844.</i>
ELIZABETH H. VAN METER,	<i>Ohio.</i>	
MARTHA S. GREEN,	<i>Va.</i>	} <i>October, 1844.</i>
MARY E. MERCER,	<i>Md.</i>	
CATHARINE D. BOWIE,	<i>Md.</i>	} <i>April, 1845.</i>
ELIZABETH T. CARR,	"	
HANNAH M. EVANS,	<i>Pa.</i>	
ELIZA P. HERBERT,	<i>Md.</i>	
SUSAN B. H. KEERL,	"	
VIRGINIA G. STEPHENSON,	<i>Va.</i>	
ELIZA D. THOMAS,	<i>Md.</i>	
REBECCA TIMANUS,	"	
MARY WHELEN,	<i>Pa.</i>	} <i>October, 1845.</i>
MARY S. CLARK,	<i>Conn.</i>	
MARY T. GITTINGS,	<i>Md.</i>	
EMELINE A. NIELDS,	<i>Pa.</i>	
ELIZABETH D. RICHARDSON,	<i>Vt.</i>	
MARGARET A. SMITH,	<i>Miss.</i>	
ANNA M. BARNETT,	<i>N. J.</i>	} <i>April, 1846.</i>
EMMA BROWN,	<i>Md.</i>	
MARGARET KIRKLAND,	"	
AMELIA MATTHEWS,	"	
ARIANA McELFRESH,	"	
NANNIE MOBERLY,	"	
ADELIA M. SMITH,	"	
ELIZABETH A. STEWART,	<i>D. C.</i>	
EDMONIA S. TAYLOR,	<i>Va.</i>	} <i>October, 1846.</i>
ADALINE J. THOMAS,	<i>Md.</i>	
EMILY R. JONES,	<i>Md.</i>	
LAVINIA KIRKLAND,	"	
ANNA E. MATTHEWS,	<i>D. C.</i>	
ELIZABETH G. NIELDS,	<i>Pa.</i>	
LUCY C. STEPHENSON,	<i>Va.</i>	

LAURA C. BARROLL,	<i>Md.</i>	} <i>April, 1847.</i>
VIRGINIA WALTON GRAY,	"	
LAURA JOHNSON,	"	
ELVIRA JONES,	"	
MARY LOUISA LEAK,	<i>Miss.</i>	
LAVINIA B. MILLS,	<i>Md.</i>	
VIRGINIA THORNTON,	"	
VIRGINIA S. M. TINGLE,	"	
EMMA H. BERRY,	<i>Conn.</i>	} <i>October, 1847.</i>
ANNELLA CORNWELL,	<i>Pa.</i>	
H. MARY DUVALL,	<i>Md.</i>	
ANNA H. KELLY,	<i>Pa.</i>	
CATHARINE E. NORRIS,	<i>Md.</i>	
GABRIELLA A. DU VAL,	<i>Md.</i>	} <i>April, 1848.</i>
MARY A. FORT,	"	
HELEN M. HOSKINS,	<i>Mass.</i>	
ANNA A. JOHNSTONE,	<i>Md.</i>	
EMMA HART NORTON,	<i>Conn.</i>	
FLORIDA W. RICKS,	<i>Miss.</i>	
CAROLINE VAN SCHAAK,	<i>N. Y.</i>	
ELIZABETH SHERBROOKE,	"	
EMELINE CURTISS,	<i>Mass.</i>	} <i>August, 1848.</i>
REBECCA M. DOWNING,	<i>Pa.</i>	
ADA FEARN,	<i>Ala.</i>	
MARY A. FULTON,	<i>Md.</i>	
EMILIE H. LATIMER,	"	
ANNA M. RICKS,	<i>Miss.</i>	
E. MARGARET SAMUELS,	<i>Va.</i>	
CECELIA M. STEWART,	<i>Ohio.</i>	
CORNELIA TYSON,	<i>Md.</i>	
MARY WILLIG,	"	
EMMA WOOD,	<i>Vt.</i>	

Candidates for Diplomas

AT THE

ENSUING COMMENCEMENT.

ELIZA J. BEVAN,	<i>Md.</i>
CHRISTIE S. BOWIE,	"
JOSEPHINE DORSEY,	"
ANNA C. GREEN,	<i>Miss.</i>
MARY E. HARRELL,	<i>Tenn.</i>
MARY T. JOHNSON,	<i>Md.</i>
EMMA V. LEVY,	<i>Geo.</i>
BETTIE L. MITCHELL,	<i>Md.</i>
ROSE E. MITCHELL,	<i>Va.</i>
LUCY M. RAWSON,	<i>Vt.</i>
SALLIE A. P. SPRUILL,	<i>N. C.</i>
SALLIE URQUHART,	<i>Va.</i>

STUDENTS

From the Commencement of the Scholastic Year, Sept. 27th, 1848,
to May 27th, 1849—Eight Months.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
CAROLINE L. ALEXANDER,	Hardy Co., Va.
HARRIET J. ALLEN,	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
EMILY J. ANDERSON,	" " "
SATILLA E. ATKINSON,	Camden Co., Geo.
HANNAH J. BATEMAN,	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
MARY R. S. BELL,	Baltimore County, Md.
ELIZA J. BEVAN,	Baltimore, Md.
LAURA A. BEVAN,	" "
LOUISA D. BOGGS,	Pendleton Co., Va.
MARGARET K. BOGGS,	" "
M. HELEN BONE,	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
CHRISTIE S. BOWIE,	Pr. George's Co., Md.
ADELAIDE V. BRADLEY,	Philadelphia, Pa.
NANNIE BRISCOE,	Charles Co., Md.
RUTH ANN BROWN,	Carroll Co., Md.
SUSAN E. BRYANT,	New Orleans, La.
MARY R. BRYANT,	" "
JULIA E. BUEL,	Washington Co., N. Y.
MARY J. BURGESS,	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
MARTHA H. BUTT,	Norfolk, Va.
ANNIE H. CARTER,	Bertie Co., N. C.
ELIZABETH A. CARTWRIGHT,	Norfolk, Va.
JOSEPHINE C. CLARK,	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
SOPHIA J. CLARK,	" " "
LETITIA B. CLARK,	" " "
MARY J. COLEMAN,	Louisa Co., Va.
ANNELLA CORNWELL,	Andalusia, Pa.
ELVIRA CROWE,	Lynchburg, Va.
SALLIE M. CUSTIS,	Accomac Co., Va.
LETITIA H. DAMER,	London, Eng.
MARTHA B. DAVIS,	Elizabeth City, N. C.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
C. AUGUSTA W. DORSEY,	Whitehall, Md.
JOSEPHINE DORSEY,	Arcadia, “
MARIA LOUISA DORSEY,	“ “
MARY DOVE,	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
E. ADELINE DOYLE,	Bayou Goula, La.
L. EUREKA DOYLE,	“ “ “
FRANCES EUGENIA DUVALL,	Montgomery Co., Md.
KATE DOANE EARLE,	Pittsburg, Pa.
MARY T. EXUM,	Northampton Co., N. C.
MARY FAHEY,	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
SARAH FORT,	“ “ “
HARRIET A. FORT,	“ “ “
MATILDA C. FRENCH,	Fauquier County, Va.
ALIDA A. GARDNER,	Washington City, D. C.
LUCY A. GARNER,	Fauquier Co., Va.
JANE S. GARNER,	“ “
CATHARINE GAW,	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
SALLIE P. GOGGIN,	Bedford Co., Va.
ANNA C. GREEN,	Warren Co., Miss.
ALVERDA V. GRIFFITH,	Baltimore, Md.
MARTHA L. GUYON,	Rahway, N. J.
ALMIRA A. HALSEY,	Lynchburg, Va.
CAROLINE M. HANKINS,	Edenton, N. C.
MARY E. HARRELL,	Nashville, Tenn.
ELIZABETH HARRISON,	Howard District, Md.
DORCAS A. HEMSTONE,	Loudon Co., Va.
MARGARET R. HOWARD,	Anne Arundel Co., Md.
MARY ELLEN HOWARD,	Kent County, Md.
SARAH E. HUGHES,	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
SARAH E. HUNT,	“ “ “
ANNIE H. HUPP,	Shenandoah Co., Va.
MARY T. JOHNSON,	Annapolis, Md.
MARTHA W. JORDAN,	Isle of Wight Co., Va.
M. ELIZABETH JORDAN,	“ “ “
MARY E. KEYSER,	Baltimore, Md.
SALLIE E. KING,	Somerset Co., Md.
EMMA V. LEVY,	Savannah, Geo.
ANNIE H. LEWIS,	Greene Co., Ala.
MARY F. LEWIS,	“ “
MARY E. LOOCKERMAN,	Easton, Md.
MARY E. MARTIN,	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
REBECCA A. McCLUNG,	Green Brier Co., Va.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
S. CLARE MACCUBBIN, . . .	Annapolis, Md.
LIZZIE A. McVEIGH, . . .	Alexandria, Va.
ELLEN G. MILLS, . . .	Baltimore, Md.
BETTIE F. MITCHELL, . . .	Charles Co., Md.
E. ROSE MITCHELL, . . .	Bedford Co., Va.
EMILY M. MOORE, . . .	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
ANNIE H. L. MORRIS, . . .	Hinds Co., Miss.
EFFIE S. MURRAY, . . .	Southampton Co., Va.
LUCY A. ORRICK, . . .	Morgan Co., Va.
MYRA L. PHELPS, . . .	Brattleboro', Vt.
ELLEN J. W. POWELL, . . .	Talbot Co., Md.
LUCY M. RAWSON, . . .	Dover, Vt.
MARY R. RICAUD, . . .	Chestertown, Md.
M. CATHARINE RINGGOLD, . . .	" "
HARRIET F. ROBINSON, . . .	Basking Ridge, N. J.
SUSANHAH ROHBOCK, . . .	Pittsburg, Pa.
ELIZABETH ROYS, . . .	Sheffield, Mass.
ANGELINE ROYS, . . .	" "
HARRIET A. RYAN, . . .	Bertie Co., N. C.
MARTHA E. SANFORD, . . .	Barbour Co., Ala.
M. FANNIE SAUNDERS, . . .	Lynchburg, Va.
MARGARET A. SEYMOUR, . . .	Hardy Co., Va.
ADELAIDE A. SHOOLBRED, . . .	Charleston, S. C.
MARY E. SKINNER, . . .	Hertford, N. C.
M. LOUISA SKINNER, . . .	" "
MARY A. H. SMITH, . . .	Wilmington, N. C.
SALLIE ANN P. SPRUILL, . . .	Tyrrell Co., "
WILLIE ELIZABETH SPRUILL, . . .	" "
LAURA STEVENS, . . .	Hancock, Md.
ADELINE A. SWAIN, . . .	Baltimore, "
MARY SWANN, . . .	Alexandria, Va.
ESTHER P. TOADVINE, . . .	Somerset Co., Md.
ANNA MARIA TYSON, . . .	Ellicotts Mills, Md.
SALLIE URQUHART, . . .	Isle of Wight Co., Va.
OLIVIA A. WARD, . . .	West Haven, Conn.
PRISCILLA E. WARING, . . .	Pr. George's Co., Md.
CAROLINE K. WARNER, . . .	Baltimore, Md.
SALLIE A. F. WILSON, . . .	Portsmouth, Va.
ELIZABETH WORTHINGTON, . . .	Pr. George's Co., Md.

NUMBER OF PUPILS—ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE.

SCHOOL YEAR, CONDITIONS, &c.

THE Scholastic year, or session, consists of two terms, or forty four weeks ; *eleven weeks* constituting *one quarter*. The ensuing session will commence on the last Wednesday or 26th of September, 1849.

TERMS.—*Boarding* with *Tuition* in English branches, washing, use of bedding, fuel and other incidental expenses, \$120 half-yearly, *payable in advance* ; the charges for *extra studies, books, &c.*, to be paid at the expiration of the first half year, or term of five months ; at which time, an advance of \$120 will be payable for Board and English tuition for the remainder of the Scholastic year, at the close of which, (as at the expiration of the first half year,) all bills should be settled.

Interest will be charged after payments become due.

No pupils received for less than one term, or *five months* ; and in general, it would be advisable that none should be entered for a less time than the school year.

EXTRA CHARGES PER QUARTER.—Piano, \$15 00 ; use of instrument, \$2 50. Organ, \$15 00 ; use of instrument, \$2 50. Guitar, \$10 00 ; use of instrument, \$1 00. Vocal Music, \$10 00. Harp, \$20 00 ; use of instrument, \$5 00. Drawing and Water-painting, \$7 50. Oil Painting, \$10 00. Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, or German, \$7 50. Dancing, \$10.

It is recommended to pupils to re-join the school at the commencement of the session. No deductions will be made for delay, except a particular arrangement to that effect shall have been made. The pupils furnish napkins and towels, which, with their clothing, *should be marked conspicuously*, with the name in full ; the matron is not held accountable for any articles which are not thus marked. ~~C~~ *Clothing is not furnished, except as funds are deposited for that purpose.* Parents are requested not to furnish their daughters with any considerable sums of money, nor countenance them in extravagance in dress or expenditure.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—Pupils in the Preparatory Department, besides instruction in the rudiments of an English

education, may be instructed in Drawing, Music and Languages. Young pupils, or such as are incapable of taking the charge of their own clothing, are placed in the care of teachers or assistants, who will act towards them the part of private governesses.

COURSE OF STUDY.—In our *regular course* the pupils advance gradually to such studies as are adapted to mature minds. This Institution having been regularly incorporated, possesses by its charter the right to grant Diplomas. The Highest Honour, or a Diploma, is given to those who have sustained an Examination in the full course of English studies,* and are proficient in, at least, one foreign language. A Certificate is given to those who have creditably passed an examination in a prescribed but less extensive course than that of the senior or graduating class.

RESIDENT GRADUATES can remain in the Institute for the purpose of improving in accomplishments, pursuing a course of general reading, or attending lectures, subject only to the general rules and regulations of the family.

CORRESPONDENCE, VISITS, &c.—The fewer letters of a trifling character girls at school receive and write, the better for their moral principles, and the more time they have to devote to what is useful. All letters to the pupils, except such as are endorsed with the names of parents or guardians, are subject to inspection. The pupils are permitted to correspond freely with parents or guardians.† All other letters are liable to inspection, unless

* An examination of our Text Books will shew the studies pursued in the Institution, and in what order.

† An intelligent and sensible gentleman, whose daughter was placed at this Institution for education, thus wrote to the Principal: of “what importance is it what children write? If the parents have the least common sense, they will reprove the child, and stop complaints, going on steadily in their confidence in the school. A parent should be cautioned against the mischief of idle writing when he places his child at school. You should say to him, ‘we permit your daughter to say what she pleases. We do not interfere with her correspondence with her family; but for the sake of the Institution, and her own good, we hold you to the condition, that when she makes complaints of the school or its officers, you not only reprove her, but threaten that if the same is repeated, you will return the complaining letters to the Institute for inspection.’ This course would put a stop to unreasonable complaints and mis-statements, whose demoralizing effects on the mind of the pupils is not their smallest evil.”

permission be obtained from the principal to hold the correspondence.

Visitors are not received by the pupils, except with suitable introduction from parents or guardians.

Visitors are not received on Sundays. Pupils can see their friends on Saturdays with the least interruption to studies. Miscellaneous books, newspapers or periodicals of any kind should not be introduced by the pupils without the consent of the principal; nor should such books, pamphlets, &c., be sent to the pupils by their friends without due consideration.

Permission to spend Sundays abroad, or to remain abroad over night, cannot, in ordinary cases, be granted. Divine service is held in the Chapel of the Institute; this is furnished with an organ, and pupils are instructed in church music without charge. The pupils do not leave the bounds of the Institute, except under the care of a teacher, or by direction of parents.

Competent dress-makers are constantly occupied within the Institute, and by the cars and daily omnibus, every thing necessary for the pupils can be forwarded from Baltimore.

VACATIONS.—In August and September there will be a vacation of eight weeks. Pupils can remain at the Institution, under the care of teachers, during vacation, at an expense of \$3 50 per week for board.

EXAMINATIONS.—It is a condition of the school that every pupil entering upon a term, shall remain to attend the examination at the close of the same. The annual *Commencement* will occur on the first Wednesday in August.

TEXT BOOKS.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—Greenleaf's Grammar; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d part; Willard's Geography for Beginners; Woodbridge's and Willard's Rudiments of Geography; Willard's Abridgment of American History and Historic Guide; Phelps' Chemistry, Botany, Geology and Natural Philosophy for Beginners.

JUNIOR YEAR.—Kirkham's Grammar; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d part; Willard's and Woodbridge's Universal Geography; Willard's Ancient Geography; Dillaway's Roman Antiquities; Phelps' Larger Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Willard's Republic of America and Universal History; Newman's Rhetoric; Boyd's Rhetoric.

MIDDLE YEAR.—Kirkham's Grammar; Emerson's Arithmetic, 3d part; Totten's Algebra; Davies' Algebra; Davies' Legendre's Geometry; Willard's Universal History, Chronographer and Historic Guide; Burritt's Geography of the Heavens; Lincoln's Botany; Phelps' Chemistry; Hedge's Logic; Legal Classic, by Hon. J. Phelps; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, or Kamcs' Elements of Criticism.

SENIOR YEAR.—Marsh's Book-Keeping; Olmstead's Mechanics; Trigonometry; Lee's Physiology; Willard on Circulation of the Blood; Lincoln's Botany; Phelps' Chemistry; Wayland's Elements of Moral Science; Brown's Intellectual Philosophy; Paley's Evidences of Christianity; Paley's Natural Theology.

FRENCH.—Picot's and Bolmar's Series; Chapsal's and Wanostrocht's Grammar; Télémaque; Le Répertoire; L'Histoire de France; Études Géographiques, par D'Lévi; L'Arithmétique de Lacroix; Rhetorique Française; Charles XII.; De L'Allemagne, par Madame de Stael; Racine, &c.

LATIN.—Andrews' Lessons; Goodrich's Latin Lessons; Adams' Grammar; Liber Primus; Historiæ Sacræ; Viri Romæ; Cornelius Nepos; Tacitus; Horace; Virgil; Cæsar's Commentaries, &c.

ITALIAN.—Bacchi's Grammar; Bossut's Phrase-Book; Suralt's Tesoretto; Silvio Pellico's *Mie prigioni*; *Novelle Morali di Francesco Soave*; *Nuove Testamento*, &c.

GERMAN.—Ollendorff's New Method; G. T. Adler's Progressive German Reader.

FOR READING.—Mrs. Phelps' Fireside Friend; Milton's Paradise Lost; Cowper's Poems; Thomson's Seasons, with various authors on Elocution.

All the pupils attend lectures on Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, History and Geology; all are instructed in Spelling, Reading, Elocution, Writing and Composition; and all are, occasionally, reviewed in English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic.

LOCATION, &c.—The Patapsco Female Institute is situated within five minutes' walk of the depot of the rail road, in the vicinity of Ellicotts Mills, Md., ten* miles west of Baltimore, with which, as with Washington, there is a constant communi-

* By the cars the distance from Baltimore is travelled in one hour, and from Washington in two hours. Omnibusses to and from Baltimore, furnish a convenient mode of communication.

cation, both by rail roads and turnpikes. The building for the accommodation of the school, is of dressed granite, erected in a chaste style of architecture, at an expense of \$27,000. The adjacent grounds, consisting of about twelve acres, belonging to the Institution, are beautifully situated, and afford many advantages for health and recreation.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The pupils, except those in the preparatory department, study in their private rooms; this arrangement is found to be conducive to intellectual improvement, by allowing an opportunity for reflection and investigation, which those cannot have who are obliged to study in one common school-room. The pupils, by being allowed, in the recess from school duties, to visit at each other's rooms, and thus to choose their own companions, enjoy a *home feeling*, which could not exist, if they were obliged to wash, dress, undress, sleep, study, and, in short, to live in a crowd. The fact that the Directors of the Institution at their own expense, divided the former large dormitories into smaller apartments, and that the expense of conducting a school on this plan is very greatly increased, is a proof that their experience had proved the superior advantages derived from such an arrangement; and this not merely in promoting mental improvement, but as conducing to refinement of manners, delicacy, neatness, and health.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES, CARE OF HEALTH, &c.—The extensive grounds belonging to the Institution, with the romantic walks in its vicinity, its groves, vallies and declivities, afford superior advantages for recreation in the open air, and for botanical researches. The country around Elk Ridge is considered one of the healthiest regions of the United States. Gymnastic exercises, calisthenics, and dancing are practiced in winter, and in inclement weather;—they are approved, because they promote the free circulation of the blood, call into exercise the various muscles of the body, and expand the chest;—they also improve the pupils in the graces of motion, and inspire them with that cheerfulness and innocent gayety so appropriate to the season of youth.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.—Whenever a parent about to place his daughter at this Institution, has reason to believe that her moral

principles need correcting, it is important for her safety and happiness that he state, candidly, her faults of character or disposition, as he would explain to a physician the nature of a malady. In a school there are advantages for influencing the moral character of the young, which the parent in the domestic circle, does not enjoy. The ungoverned passions of the daughter, which so often disturb the mother, and, not unfrequently, re-act upon her own temper, are restrained; the child is led from her situation, to feel the necessity of gaining for herself a good name, and to avoid the disgrace attendant upon disorderly conduct:—self-love may thus be made an important auxiliary of virtue. The Principal considers that her own most important duty consists in special attention to the moral habits of her pupils, relying much on affectionate private counsel and admonition to reclaim the erring, and subdue the obstinate. She also addresses the pupils, collectively, at the close of the scholastic duties of the week, on their moral and religious obligations, enforcing these with the sanctions of Holy Scripture, and seeking to imbue their minds with a sense of their responsibility as moral and accountable beings.

EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.—As the great object of this Institution is to elevate the standard of female education, and to advance its true interests, encouragement is given to young ladies wishing to become teachers, or to teachers desirous of remedying a defective education; and a limited number, each session are received into the *Normal, or Teacher's class*, to take the places of those who are leaving it to enter upon their duties either in this Institution, or elsewhere. A double benefit, it is believed, is conferred on society, by introducing females to the only liberal profession which is open to them, and by furnishing schools and private families with well qualified teachers and governesses.

DOMESTIC DUTIES.—Our pupils, besides being charged with the care of their own apartments, (which, during school hours, are inspected by proper officers and their condition duly reported,) are required to keep their wardrobes in order, and to submit to occasional inspection of their clothing, by their Curatress, and the Matron. Certain portions of time are appropriated for ornamental needle-work, plain sewing, and necessary repairs of

clothing; and the pupils are encouraged in giving occasional assistance in the pastry-room, and learning from one of the Domestic-superintendents some of the methods of pastry-cooking.

SECTIONS.—The *sections* are composed of from six to ten pupils, who are placed under the supervision of a teacher called a *Curatress*, whose duty it is to watch over and advise them, concerning their manners, dress, amusements, and morals; in short, to act towards them the part of an elder sister and friend. Each of the female teachers has the care of a section, and assembles on Saturday, in her own room, those who belong to her division. The pupils are encouraged to converse; sometimes one reads while the others work, and thus, subjects for conversation are suggested. Once in a month, each Curatress makes a written report to the Principal, (which is read before the whole school,) of the kind and quantity of work performed, with the general deportment, industry, &c., of the pupils, under her charge. The effect of this sectional arrangement has proved salutary, in many ways. The Principal has been much gratified at the ready zeal with which the teachers have entered into a measure that adds to their duties, and abridges them of a portion of their small amount of leisure time. But the personal inconvenience was conscientiously regarded by them as so trifling, when compared with the general results of the measure, that each teacher gave her hearty co-operation. It may be well here to remark, that whoever is studious of ease, and impatient of duty and restraint, should not embrace the profession of a teacher, whose life must be one of much self-sacrifice and labor;—but to those who are considering the future, and looking for its “bright rewards,” no situation offers more favorable opportunities for doing good, and living “the life of the righteous.”

DISCIPLINE.—For this, we rely chiefly, upon the principle of honor in every pupil. In carrying out our monitorial system, each pupil, in turn, is considered a subordinate officer of the Institution, and learns to feel a just pride in seeing its authority respected;—a majority is thus secured on the side of government, enabling the officers to maintain a strict observance of rules without resort to severity. At a stated weekly-meeting of the Board

of Officers and Teachers, reports are made of the conduct and deportment of the individual pupils for the week previous. These reports are read before the assembled school, by the Principal, on the following day, and remain on the permanent records;—there are few young persons so reckless as not to *fear* a *bad* report, or so wanting in self-respect as not to *desire* a *good* one. Quarterly reports are transmitted to Parents and Guardians.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—Music, French, Italian, Drawing, &c., are not fundamental branches of education, though they are desirable accomplishments, where the taste, and circumstances in life are favorable. A French Teacher resides in the Institution; and weekly *soirces* are held for the improvement of the pupils in French conversation. Various studies are pursued through the medium of this language. *Musical soirees* are held monthly, in which all the pupils in music are required to perform, under the inspection of the Music Professors and Teachers.

Various Advantages of the Patapsco Institute.

This INSTITUTION offers advantages for the *Education of Young Ladies*, seldom found united; among these are the following:

1st. *Its location* in the mountainous region of Elk Ridge, and overlooking the Patapsco river and surrounding country, is *eminently healthful*, and combines in a high degree, the beautiful and picturesque in scenery.

2d. *Its spacious, elegant and commodious buildings*, afford the pupils private apartments for lodging and study, for recitation, music and lecture rooms, with a chapel and all other conveniences required for the *perfect* organization of a collegiate institution. It is furnished with a select Library, and a Chemical and Philosophical apparatus.

3d. *Its extensive grounds*, laid out in gardens and shrubberies, amidst lawns and groves, afford the pupil an opportunity for the cultivation of flowers, and offer inducements for active exercise and recreation, in the pure, open air.

4th. Its large establishment of eminent Professors, Teachers and other officers, secure to the pupils an amount of *instruction*

and care seldom to be met with in any institution of the kind. At the present time *fourteen Professors and Teachers* are engaged in their several departments of instruction—the greater number residing in the family, and devoting their talents exclusively to the benefit of the Institute.

5th. The PRINCIPAL OF THE INSTITUTE, MRS. LINCOLN PHELPS, has had long experience in directing a literary institution; she is known to the public as the author of *Lincoln's Botany*, of a series of works on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c., and of sundry works on the subject of Education, &c.

6th. The retirement and seclusion of the Institute, and the strict supervision of its officers, should inspire parents and guardians with perfect confidence in respect to the safety of their daughters and wards. An experienced Matron has charge over the clothing, health and comfort of the pupils.

Reports of the Right Rev. Visiter and Examining Committees.

The Right Rev. Bishop WHITTINGHAM, "Visiter" to the Institute, reports: "The late examination has afforded still greater evidence, if more were needed, how competent is Mrs. Phelps to sustain an institution inferior to none in the country of its kind."

The learned and distinguished gentlemen who were appointed to act as an Examining Committee, made the following report:

"At the request of the Trustees and Principal of the Patapsco Female Institute, the undersigned attended a public examination of the pupils, which terminated on the 2nd instant; and they take pleasure in expressing the high gratification they enjoyed, and their sense of the eminent advantages, which the system of education pursued, cannot fail to dispense.

The Institute has already achieved a character which places it upon an equality with the most elevated in the country; and a strong conviction is entertained, that so long as it is conducted under the auspices of its present accomplished Principal, and the intelligent assistants, whom her experience and discernment will always draw around her, its usefulness and reputation, will continue to increase.

The examination upon this occasion, as upon those which have preceded it, was searching, thorough and minute, and afforded conclusive evidence, that the diversified studies (embracing every branch taught at the highest female Seminaries,) in which the pupils had been engaged, were well and carefully pursued.

This Institution now justly occupies a position in the public confidence, which renders its permanent prosperity certain, and judging from the evidence which our own observation furnished, we are persuaded, there is not one, in our widely extended country, more likely to advance the cause of learning and virtue.

HON. J. JOHNSON, Chancellor of Maryland.

DR. THOMAS FEARN, Alabama.

HON. G. B. SAMUELS, Virginia.

W. H. MITCHELL, Esq., Maryland.

REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, Maryland.

August 2d, 1848.

Report of the Principal.

The Principal reports that the eighth year of this Institution finds it in a sound and flourishing condition;—and that the blessings of divine Providence have been manifested in the many happy influences which have tended to its prosperity and usefulness.

Patrons of various Christian denominations have continued to give the Institution their support and friendship; as a due return, the peculiar opinions of all are respected, and care is taken that the feelings of none shall be injured by unnecessary references to difference in modes of belief and worship. Controversy among us is discountenanced. We endeavor to train up our pupils as *Christians*, relying much on the influence of *religious habits and example*. The residence among us of a pious and exemplary Chaplain has resulted most beneficially in promoting a greater love and reverence for religion, while his scholastic attainments have added strength to the literary department of the Institution. In addition to the usual religious services on Sundays, and daily morning and evening prayers, the Chaplain instructs a class composed of pupils from Episcopal

families in the peculiar doctrines of the Church to which they belong ; while the other pupils attend the several Bible classes under the direction of the Principal and Teachers.

Amidst conflicting opinions and views, the Principal has aimed to act according to the best light collected from long experience in education, and the dictates of her own conscience. It has been her aim, and that of those devoted friends who have been so long associated with her in the duties of education, to render the School all that it professes to be. The North and South here meet, and friendships lasting as life, between those from the extreme bounds of our Republic, are formed and cemented. A Northern School, in all its essential features and characteristics, but divested of all that might be offensive to Southern feelings, is planted in a Southern climate.

One of our greatest difficulties in pursuing a systematic plan of female education, arises from the want of a fixed and definite purpose on the part of many parents. When young men are placed at college, it is for a prescribed period, and a regular course of study. *If a pupil perceive her parents to be firm and decided as to her continuance in School, for a certain period, she will not be likely to indulge in useless repinings, nor in unavailing desires to be released from study and restraint.* The idea that a girl approaching womanhood can pursue a regular course of study at home, is, in most cases, found to be fallacious in practice, as many a disappointed parent can testify.

We would wish parents to satisfy themselves, fully, of its claim to their confidence, before placing their daughters in this Institution ; after which, in justice to us, for the sake of their own happiness, and the best interests of their child, should they shew themselves firm and undeviating in that confidence.

We witness with much satisfaction the emulation excited among our pupils by the desire of obtaining the honors of the Institution. Such emulation can be productive of no bad effects upon the character, since it creates no strife nor jealousy, as in the case of prizes, where, what one gains, is the cause of disappointment and mortification to others, and too often of vanity and self-conceit in the successful candidate. It is not to be supposed that the talents and acquirements of all our graduates are equal, but a persevering attention to a prescribed course of

study, with even moderate attainments in the various branches pursued, and generally correct moral deportment, are considered as claims sufficient to secure the honor of a Diploma. The few who are gifted by nature with the high endowments of genius, possess, in the consciousness of these gifts, their own rich reward; we would not humiliate the less favored, by distinguishing these, except in cases where distinction is unavoidable. But, the moral graces may abound where the intellectual are not strikingly manifest; and we consider good principles and correct deportment as more than an equivalent for brilliant talents. In closing our Report, we would renewedly express our gratitude to our friends for the aid and encouragement which have sustained us under heavy burdens of care and responsibility, and especially towards Him who "disposes the heart of man," for His gracious manifestations towards us, in prospering our undertaking to improve society by the education of the future woman.

Report of the Trustees.

"*The Trustees* of the 'Patapsco Female Institute' renew, with increased confidence, their assurance to the founders, patrons and friends of this Institution, that it is now realizing all that was anticipated of it. That under the superintendence of the distinguished individual by whom it is now conducted, it has, as we believe, justly acquired an eminence, as a Collegiate Female establishment, not only unequalled in the State of Maryland, but unsurpassed by any in the Union."

ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL

TO THE

GRADUATING CLASS OF AUGUST, 1848.

MY DEAR PUPILS:—It becomes both my painful duty to address you for the last time as members of this Institution, and my pleasant office to announce to you, your honorable discharge from school duties and the restraints of scholastic life. The object you have so long had in view is attained; and you will now leave this place of your education, having passed through its course of studies, and with its highest testimonials. You may sometimes have been tempted to pause in your course;—indulgent parents, fearful of your tiring in the race, have, perhaps, left you to choose between the enjoyments of home, and the privations of school. The temptation was great; but you overcame it, and have purchased the gratification which ever follows the sacrifice of inclination, to the dictates of reason and duty.

Your minds have become more matured and better disciplined by habits of research, your characters more formed and strengthened by the practice of self-denial, and you are in consequence better prepared to enter upon the duties and trials of life.

In the seclusion of these classic shades, no less healthful to the moral, than to the physical constitution, you have been carefully guarded from evil influences; and now with unclouded brows and firm steps, looking to heaven for its blessing and guidance, you go forth to assume the responsibilities of woman's mission.

You are about to enter upon new scenes, while those who have so carefully watched over, guided and guarded you, will not be near to encourage you in goodness, or to avert from your pathway temptation and danger. Dearer friends, in their caresses and indulgences, may not weigh consequences, as those have done, whose calmer reason discerned in the minute germ the poisonous flower or bitter fruit. Does the father, when delighting to indulge his daughter in all her fancies; perhaps smiling even at her caprices, and regarding her as lovely in whatever

mood she may chance to fall, does this fond father consider the relation that these caprices may bear to the future woman? Does he think by what a different standard than his own, the character of his daughter *may be* estimated by a husband? The latter may dislike extravagance, *he* may regard caprice and childishness as studied methods to obtain power over him,—as attempts to govern him by affected weaknesses. Children, too, are severe in their judgments upon parents. They are quick to detect the slightest weakness or defect in a mother, whom they will not revere if she be not self-denying, exemplary, and free from all reproach.

Inasmuch then as pupils and daughters become wives and mothers, those who have the forming of their minds and characters, cannot be too assiduous to train them for future dignity and usefulness in those relations. But should Providence decree to the young lady a single life, so that it shall be her lot to walk alone through its vicissitudes, surely she will require all the strength of mind, firmness of purpose, and dignity of character, that the most judicious training can bestow.

More than half your number, my dear pupils,* will enter upon life with no mother's eye to watch over you. God has seen fit early to deprive you of that tender, sympathizing friend; and though a father's affection be richly bestowed upon each one of you, yet there will be many occasions in life, when that father will look to you for prudence and mature judgment, perhaps to fill the place in the family circle of your lost mother; and there will be seasons, when your hearts will yearn for sympathy, such as only a mother can feel—in such moments may you be led to seek for communion with the Father of your spirits! We trust you go hence, in some measure prepared to be the friends and comforters of those who have so long looked forward to your return to them as an event which would unite a broken family circle, and diffuse over it some of the cheerfulness of former happier years.

What time can any of you, my dear daughters, have for the worthless frivolities of fashionable dissipation? What peace of mind would you be willing to barter for a short-lived admiration, even were it to gain the *eclat* of being called the belle of the season.

* Of a graduating class of nine pupils, five had been deprived by death of their mothers.

It has been too common for writers, especially in the department of romance, to describe woman either as too sublimated or ethereal for any earthly toil or duty, or as divested of all that is attractive, and fit only for the labors and materialities of common life. The manners and language of polite society are flattering to the young and attractive woman; they tend to mislead her as to her true position and real value, and after a short dream of power, she too often wakes to find herself—a slave.

Alas, for woman's lot! A being often gifted with lofty powers of intellect, and capable of high moral purpose, but possessing strong impulses, an excitable imagination, and capable of emotions, which, left to act without restraint, carry her into the wildest excess of passion. What shall check those impulses? What shall curb the vagaries of fancy, and keep this wandering star within a fixed orbit? What shall speak peace to the turbulent passions of her nature, and convert the dangerous tendencies of her soul to the best and noblest ends? One power alone is able to produce such effects—the power of religion acting upon the heart and conscience. That power which led the pious Marys to follow the footsteps of their Redeemer, the last at His burial, and the first witnesses of His resurrection.

Would we see what woman may become without religion? Let us look at France, misguided, bleeding France: we see in the streets a procession of women, clamoring for their rights, threatening to destroy property and lives; and not merely threatening, but performing horrid deeds of cruelty, with blasphemy upon their tongues and murder in their hearts. The picture is too sickening, we would pass it by; but let us dwell a moment upon the causes which have led the women of a country, boasting its refinement, to such degradation and wickedness. Fourteen years ago, Madame Louise Belloc, a great and good woman of France, in communications addressed to my sister, Mrs. Willard and myself, deplored the progress in her beloved country, of the doctrine of the St. Simonians, and especially, that her own sex were among the first to be fascinated by them. With prophetic vision she foresaw the gloomy destruction of social ties which lay concealed in embryo beneath specious principles of liberty, and a pretended desire for the amelioration of human society.

French literature since that period has assumed a new phase ;— we will not name even one among the many works of genius the writers of which, with fiendish ingenuity, have helped to sap the foundations of all moral distinctions and subvert the institutions on which all that is valuable in human existence depends. When you, my dear pupils, hear of what the French women have dared to do, casting off the delicacy of their sex, and becoming ruffians and murderers, and all that is wicked and despicable, remember that these are the results of the principles to be found in the modern French novels, which fashionable American ladies allow to ornament their boudoirs, and with which young American girls do not hesitate to acknowledge themselves familiar.

Any attempt to lay aside the restraints imposed upon our sex by time-honored custom and by the Holy Word of God, should be frowned upon by every virtuous woman. Our mission upon earth is to do good. As she was first in transgression woman should be first in penitence, and holiness of character. In the private scenes of life, its daily round of cares, duties and trials, woman's virtues should be pre-eminent : as the perfume of flowers, and the rich juice of the grape, are *crushed* into existence, so the sweetest qualities of woman's heart, the rarest excellencies of her character, are brought out by the heavy pressure of affliction ?

But why, it may be asked, speak to the young and light-hearted of sorrow ? Ask the faithful friend why he tells those whom he would direct so that they may pass in safety through a perilous journey, of the difficulties they must encounter before they reach its termination.

Even this hour, so joyous to you in anticipation, so triumphant in its fulfilment of long-cherished hopes, is saddened by the sundering of ties closely entwined around the heart. But soon will the consciousness of time past in this place be to you among the recollections of by-gone years, as "a dream when one awaketh."

Thus will all earthly scenes, successively fade away in the dim twilight of the past, until that last scene shall come when each of us shall bid adieu to earth itself, and our disembodied spirits pass into the unseen and spiritual world. In that world may we who have sustained a most interesting relation to each other, meet to dwell forever with the spirits of the just made perfect, and in the presence of our God and Saviour.

THE following obituary notice is from the pen of the Hon. Gov. RANNEY, of Vermont, a friend and colleague in public office of him whose memory he has honored. By those who have been familiar with the affairs of the PATAPSCO INSTITUTE, it is known that Mr. PHELPS, until a severe attack of paralysis in the spring of 1847, took an active part in its business affairs, and, by his wisdom and counsel, essentially aided in establishing the Institution on its present secure, and, as may be hoped, permanent basis.



OBITUARY.

DIED, from paralysis, on the 14th of April, at the age of 71, the Hon. JOHN PHELPS, at his residence, at the Patapsco Female Institute, near Ellicotts Mills, Md.

Judge PHELPS, formerly of Guilford, Vt., was extensively known and highly respected as a scholar, a gentleman, and lawyer; he was greatly endeared to his acquaintances by his eminent social qualities and moral virtues.

The estimation in which he was held by the public, as a gentleman of talent and integrity, was amply illustrated by the offices conferred upon him, both in the judicial and legislative departments of our Government.

But his partialities for a literary life, and his zeal in the cause of education, led him to abandon his beloved New England, and to migrate to the South, to spend the residue of his days in "The Patapsco Female Institute," near Baltimore, Md.

Another inducement to this enterprise, was to gratify the predilections of Mrs. PHELPS, who had long been distinguished as an Educator and Authoress by the name of Mrs. A. H. LINCOLN.

Of his last days and hours, an assistant teacher* in the Seminary, thus writes: "We have reason to hope that the dissolution of mortal ties is to him but an entrance to the blessed rest of the true believer. Death approached him slowly and silently, but he heeded the summons, and while his mind was clear and serene, devoted the remnant of his days to the service of God. His grave was made in that beautiful spot, the Green Mount Cemetery, near Baltimore; and there we left him to his slumber 'that knows no breaking' till the morn of the resurrection."

[Brattleboro' (Vt.) Eagle.

* Miss Emma Wood, a native of Vermont.

